In presenting a petition for the unconditional repeal of the Silver Purchasing act. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) said that it was one of those petitions emanating from New-York capitalists, and that he regarded it as a mandate from them, not from the people of Alabama.

After twenty minutes spent in the routine morning business, Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) rose and

moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Sliver Purchase act. At the same moment Mr. Platt rose and addressed the Chair.

"The Senator has not appealed to me," said Mr. Voorhees, somewhat petulantly. "I am on the floor. I do not wish to interfere with the Senator from Connecticut, but the Senator from Mississippi. (Mr.

I do not wish to interfere with the Senator from Connecticut, but the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. George) is very anxious to go on with his speech."
"If the Senator from Indiana," said Mr. Platt, "were a little kinder in his way of treating other Senators—" The sentence was broken in upon by Mr. Voorbees, was prepared that he was on the Mr. Voorhees, wno repeated that he was on the floor, and that if the Senator from Connecticut had asked permission he might have yielded. "I yield to him now," said he, "without his asking."

Mr. Platt then said that he had stated yesterday his intention to introduce this morning a resolution to amend the rules (providing for a closure), but as the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. George) had given notice that he would address the Senator from Senator from Mississippi (Mr. George). and given notice that he would address the Sen-ate this morning on the repeal bill, and desired to begin as early as possible, he would not stand in the way, and he would therefore not present his resolution to-day, but would at some future time. Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) then addressed the Senate in opposition to the repeal bill. As he happened to differ he sail, from the Lemogratic Administra-

Senate in opposition to the repeal bill. As he happened to differ, he sail, from the Democratic Administration on that question, and as he believed that a large majority of his constituents concurred in the position which he took, he believed it to be his duty to state, with some precision, the views which led him to refuse his support to the bill now before the Senate. The passage of that bill, he thought, would be a leap in the dark, as likely to increase as to diminish the aggregate of the evils from which the country was suffering. He was convinced that the present disasters were not attributable in any manner to the Sherman act.

LACK OF AUDIENCE NO ODDS. Mr. George did not seem to trouble himself as to

whether Senators did or did not derive any instruction from his efforts; for once, when Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) indicated an intention of calling the notice of the presiding officer to the fact that there were but few Senators in the chamber, he was pre-vented by Mr. George himself, who told him that he was indifferent whether Senators listened to not. Nevertheless, as he went along, the absence of Senators became too evident, and it re-quired two roll-calls to get a sufficient number of them into the chamber to constitute a quorum. The quorum soon melted away again; but Mr. George took no heed of the fact; and he was alto go on with the reading of his speech without further interruption Much of it was given to attacks upon the national banks and to a de-nunciation of the circular sent out from New-York to States whose Senators were opposed to the bill, recommending that "pressure" be applied At 4:15, however, an interruption did come

was from Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.). He said that he noticed that while one of the strongest speeches was being made in the interest of the silver States, there was not a single Senator from one of those States present.

"That makes no difference to me," Mr. George interposed, resignedly.
"It seems to me," Mr. Quay insisted, "that a suggestion should be made that there is no quorum

The Vice-President directed that the roll be called. Only forty-one Senators responded-two less than a quorum. Just then, however, Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho) entered the chamber, making the number forty-two. Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) also came in, and his name was called, but he did not Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) then rose and said:

There are but two ways under the Constitution by which compulsion can be used in the Senate of the United States. The one is to compel the attend-ance of absent Senators, the other to keep order on the floor of the Sengte. I ask that the Sergeani-at-Arms be directed to enforce the attendance of

Mr. Dolph (Rep., Ore.) suggested that the rule direct the Sergeant-at-Arms, in the first instance, to request attendance of Senators, and that there seemed to be a very great diversity of opinion whether, if the request were not complicate with, there was power to compel attendancs. The Vice-President directed that the rule be read.

In the mean time other Senators came into the Chamber, asked that their names be called, and they responded. The number present was then announced as forty-seven. The absentees were Messra. Aldrich, Allen, Carey, Coke, Colquitt, Davis, Dixon, Gordon, Hansbrough, Hunton, Irby, Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Lindsay, McMilan Manderson, Mills, Mitchell, (Ore.), Mitchell (Wis.), Morrill, Palmer, Pasco, Pettigrew, Power, Proctor, Pugh, Ransom, Sher-man, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teiler, Turpie, White (Cal.), White (La.), Wilson and

TELLER'S NOTE OF DEFLANCE,

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) called attention to the fact that his name had been called, by the direction of the Chair, after he had come into the chamber and without his addressing the Chair. He con-sidered that if he did not present his objection he should be recognizing a rule which had never been recognized in the Senate—that was that the presiding officer had a right to call a Senator who had not answered the roll-call without the Senator addressing the Chair. He did not desire to recognize such a principle. He was not willing to recor slightest degree, that right on the part of the presiding officer. He (Mr. Teller) was in minority. His political party was in a minority. He had reason to believe that he would be in the minority on a great many questions during the next four years. And he did not intend to submit if he could help it) to any change of the rules which should in any degree limit the power of the minority for obstruction. The Vice-President informed Mr. Teller that when his name was called and he did not respond, he was not recorded as

Mr. Voorhees withdrew his motion as to the Sergeant-at-Arms requiring the attendance of Senators. Mr. George then resumed the floor, but stated his willingness to yield now and resume to-

Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) suggested that It was about time to adjourn or to proceed to executive business. This did not suit the views of Mr. Voorwho expressed the hope that the Senate would sit for two or three hours more, and said that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Grav) had some remarks to make

"I speak," said Mr. Gray impassionedly, "for the people. I speak for what I consider their best interests, for what I believe to be their sentiment—the sentiment of the great people of the seaboard, with its teeming industries. I speak for them when I demand the repeal of the silver parchase clauses of the Sherman act. I am speaking for no Wall Street broker. I am not a bondholder nor the son of a bondholder. But I speak (as I always try to speak) having in mind the interests of those who make the wealth of the country, of those who rise early and go to bed late, and do not eat the bread of idleness. It is for their interests (I honestly believe) that I am speaking to-day. I am here to demand for that great class of my fellow-citizens, whom I respect, and whose respect I crave, the very best dollar that can be colmed in the Mint of the United States—a dollar whose purchasing power shall be the greatest possible, a dollar winch will command the most comforts that a dollar can be translated into." "I speak," said Mr. Gray impassionedly, "for the

when Mr. Gray finished, the Senate, at 6:30, after short executive session, adjourned until to-mor-

FUNERAL OF MES. WALTER S. GURNEE. The funeral of Mrs. Mary Coe Gurnee, the wife of alter S. Gurnee, who died on Saturday last, was held at 10 a. m. yesterday, at her late home, No 626 Fifth-ave. The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Gurnee was a member, conducted the ser-vices. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck, Mr. and Mrs. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs Whitelaw Reid, D. O. Mills, Mrs. H. A. Z. Post, Mrs. Daniel Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney Mrs. Alfred de Castro, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure, jr., Lawrence Turnure, Miss Rockefeller Worthington Whitehouse, John O'Connor, Reginal

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ELECTION BILL REPORTED.

SPEAKER CRISP'S SURPRISING RULINGS AC

COMPLISH IT.

AFTER A PROLONGED STRUGGLE IN THE HOUSE, THE DRASTIC MEASURE REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES IS

> ADOPTED-MR. TUCKER THEN GETS HIS PARTISAN

BILL ON THE CALENDAR.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The Federal Election Repeal bill has been reported and has been placed upon the calendar. But this action was taken only after a severe struggle, the Republicans seeking every parliamentary device to block its way, by attempting to prevent the adoption of the report authorized by the Committee on Rules of what is termed by Messrs. Reed and Burrows, the minority of the committee, the most drastic measure ever proposed to any legislative body. They say it far surpasses anything ever thought of in the List Congress. It provides that upon the adoption of the order the Speaker shall proceed to call the committees for reports, and until that order is exhausted no motion whatever shall be in order or entertained by the Speaker. There not appear to be a larger attendance in House when it met at noon than there has been for some days. The leaders of the opposing forces were, however, on hand bright and early

The Speaker directed the clerk to call the committees for report, Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.)

Pending this motion Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss) presented a report from the Committee on Rules.

Refore it was read Mr. Burrows made the point of order that the report was not in order. His point was that the committee had not the right to originate an order of business. The Speaker verruled the point of order, holding that on the overruled the bount of outer of business question of determining the order of business the Committee on Rules had a right to act.

Mr. Burrows appealed from the decision, and Mr. Fitch moved to lay the appeal on the table, pending which Mr. Burrows moved that the House take a recess for one hour. Mr. Catchings made the point of order that pending a report from the Committee on Pales this motion as a policy of the control of the contr Committee on Rules this motion was not in order The Speaker said he would hear the gentleman from Michigan on the question

THE FIGHT SETS IN.

Mr. Burrows was surprised that he should be asked even to speak on this question. His mo-tion was obviously in order. There was no re-port from the Committee on Rules before the House. The gentleman from Mississippi had ten-dered a report, and he (Mr. Burrows) had ob-jected to its recentlem and hed recently on the jected to its reception and had raised a point of order against it. It was idle to say that there was a report before the House. The report was not in possession of the House until it was read

In order to obviate this objection the Speaker directed the clerk to read the report. Despite the angry protests of Messrs. Reed and Burrows, which the Speaker declined to notice, the clerk read the resolution. It provided that immediately after the adoption of this order the Speaker shall call the committees for reports, and the reports shall be referred to the appropriate calendars, and no motion shall be entertained until this order is exe

Mr. Reed said that it was a recognized custom in this and all other parliamentary bodies that, whenever anybody had a right to object, the physical fact of reading a measure would not obviate that objection. This was very simple and plain parliamentary law about which there could be no question. The gentleman from Mississippi had proposed to present a certain document to the House to be acted upon. Prior to its reception the gentleman from Michigan had made the point of order to the Speaker that it was not receivable, without any reference to the contents of it. The question before the House was whether the report should be received. The Speaker had recognized that that was the question by his ruling upon it. That was the question before the House. That ruling was one of the most surprising that had ever been

WE ARE READY, CHIMED THE DEMOCRATS. Continuing, Mr. Reed, addressing himself to the Democratic side, said that if the majority of the House were ready to do this thing it must take the consequences. ("We are ready!" came in chorus from the Democratic side.) The Speaker had decided, continued Mr. Reed, contrary to all parlianentary rules and had decided that a committee had a right to originate legislation. That was a new departure. The question was upon the reception of the report of the Committee on Rules. Speaker was undertaking to have it received prior to the action of the House permitting its reception. It made no difference whether the Speaker directed to call the roll or not. The House had to decide, and until the House decided the resolution was not before the House. He was aware that the majority could override the plain principles of partiamentary law, but if it intended to do so he oded, Herod wanted to witness the transaction (Loud and continuous laughter and applause.)

wanted to know it. If Herod was to be out The Speaker ruled that the report was before House until otherwise determined by the House, and being before the House a motion for a recess was not in order. (Applause.)

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) appealed. The Speaker-Two appeals cannot be pending at

Mr. Reed remarked sarcastically that the rule gave the Speaker power to decline to receive dila-tory motions pending a report from the Committee on Rules. Did the Chair hold that a motion for recess was a dilatory motion?

The Speaker replied that the Chair had no intention of avoiding any responsibility, but the Chair would state that the language of the rule ras identically the language of the rule which for many years had governed motions for the suspen ion of the rules.

"Then the Speaker rules," drawled out Mr. Reed. that the motion for a recess is a dilatory motion? Laughter.) The Speaker-The Chair has ruled that it is not in

order. (Applause.)

Mr. Fitch's motion to lay the appeal on the table was agreed to-yeas, 172; nays, 56

The Speaker then stated that the pending motion was that made by Mr. Burrows to dispense with the call of committees. Mr. Reed suggested, haif in surcasm and half in earnest, that the House having lecided that the report of the committee was in order, Mr. Burrows's motion was not in order, The Speaker thought that the gentleman was right, and recognized Mr. Catchings to call up his report. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) interjected a motion for a recess for two hours, and Mr. Fitch made point of order against it. The Speaker sustained the point of order, and Mr. Hepburn appealed.

THE SPEAKER GETS EMPHATIC

The Speaker entertained some doubt as to his authority to entertain the appeal, but decided to io so, as the question was a rather novel one. Mr. Reed-Then the Chair decides that the motion is not dilatory? (Laughter.) The Speaker-The Chair did not so decide, (Laush

Mr. Fitch moved to lay the appeal on the table and this motion was adopted-yeas, 177; nays, 2. Mr. Catchings demanded the previous qu the report of the Committee on Rules. Mr. Payne raised the question of consideration.

The Speaker-The Chair will not entertain the Mr. Payne-I appeal from this decision. The Speaker-And the Chair declines to enter-

Our readers have never before been offered such harcains in furniture as can be had this week at Flint's, 14th-st. and 6th-ays.

tain the appeal. (Applause on Democratic side.) The House had decided this question for itself. "When?" queried Mr. Reed.

"Last Congress," replied the Speaker.

"Last Congress," ejaculated Mr. Reed, with an emphasis on the "last." The Speaker then rose from his chair, and with great earnestness and with a ring in his voice an-nounced that he would entertain no motion as against the report of the Committee on Rules, nor against the report of the Committee on Rules, nor would be entertain any appear from his decision on any motion which was covered by the resolution presented by the Committee on Rules. After this declaration the Speaker was the recipient of a wave of applause from his Democratic colleagues. "I desire to make a motion that is not dilatory," said Mr. Burrows. "I move to lay the report on the table." The Speaker-The Chair declines to entertain the

The Speaker-The Chair declines to entertain the motion.

"I appeal from the decision," said Mr. Burrows.

"And the Chair declines to entertain the appeal," replied the Speaker, amid Democratic applause. The question was then put on the demand for the previous question, and on a division no quorum voted, and Mr. Burrows called for tellers, and Mr. Fitch demanded the yeas and nays. Every Democrat rose to second the demand, and (as it requires but one-fifth of the members voting to order a rolicall) the Speaker, without counting them, announced that a sufficient number had risen.

"The other side," demanded Mr. Payne.

"There is no other side," responded the Speaker.

"Oh," replied Mr. Payne, "I thought there was," The Speaker said that he did not mean his remark in any offensive sense. He merely intended to say that there was a sufficient number rising to order the yeas and mays, no matter how many might rise on the other side.

THE HOUSE IN NO MOOD TO LISTEN.

Mr. Payne was glad to hear that there was an other side. He then proceeded in a pleasant manner to address the House, but the House was not in a

Mr. Payne was glad to hear that the other side. He then proceeded in a pleasant manner to address the House, but the House was not in a mood to listen to him, and he was ordered by the Speaker to resume his seat. The vote on the motion to order the previous question resulted, veas 114, nays 3-one less than a quorum—and Mr. Fitch demanded a cail of the House, and the yeas and nays were ordered upon it. But the Democrats, believing that their quorum had returned, voted against the motion (which was made by Mr. Fitch in order to give absentees an opportunity to return) and the motion was lost—yeas 23, nays 164.

The vote then recurred on ordering the previous question. Before the vote was announced Mr. Burrows arose and asked to be recorded. The Speaker put the stereotyped question as to whether the gentleman had been present during the roll-cail and had failed to hear his name.

Mr. Burrows replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) showed some symptoms of questioning the accuracy of this response, but the Speaker said that the gentleman from Michigan understood the rules, and he (the Speaker) must accept his state.

Mr. Tick moved to lay the motion on the table. This was carried—yeas, 180, nays, 1—and the previous question was ordered.

Mr. Reed said that he could not equal the flery denunciations of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Bynum) against the rules of the List Congress, nor could be equal the choice opithets used four years ago by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Rreck-inridge). He (Mr. Reed) was suffering from the fact that he was not backed up by such a chorus as had made the air vocal four years ago. The members ion the Republican side were too well educated to indulge in mere noise. (Laughter.) The Eepublican party in the List Congress had made certain rules. First impressions were the most powerful. The Republican side were too well educated to indulge in mere noise. (Laughter.) The Democratis had held choice between humiliation and defent, and they had chosen humiliation and defent,

THE RIGHT OF APPEAL DESTROYED

Not only had the House to-day violated all the precedents of a hundred years, but it had added new zest to the occasion by violating all principles of parliamentary law. It had anno that committees could originate legislation. It had destroyed the sacred right of appeal, for which the present occupant of the chair had argued vigorously four years ago. The Republicans had offered the majority in good faith an honest system by which it could control the business of the House without acts of violence. Instead of that the majority wanted violence in each particular case. What a spectacle the House was presenting. The Democratic majority was going through the val ley of humiliation. (Republican applause.)

Mr. Catchings said that it was hardly worth while to say anything in vindication of the parita while to say anything in vibracianous case, and mentary rulings made by the Speaker to-day. It was cruei (sarcastheally) of the gentleman from Maine to advise the Democrats that they were in a state of humiliation. He (Mr. Catchings) had not discovered it himself. He thought the Democrats were getting along pretty well (Laughter: The trouble with the gentleman from Maine was that he had discovered that there were other methods than those invented by him and his associates in the Liet Congress by which the House could do business. (Applause: Besides, the methods now proposed were eminently fair. (Applause.) The gentleman had a little tasks of the power of the House and it was natural that he should chafe to find out that the House could do business without resorting to the rules of the List Congress. This House stood ready to do business whenever it chose without the consent of the gentlemen from the other side. (Applause.)

Mr. Henderson (Rep., lowa) said that the resolution which it was proposed to adopt, unfercircumstances that were without parallel, was aimed at the bailot-box. The bill which was to he reported was loaded with shot and pointed against the only instrument by which the people could express their power. The legislation on our statute books on this subject was already too weak, and still that legislation was made the object of assault by the Democratic party. The danger to this Republic lay in the large cities. mentary rollings made by the Speaker to-day

weak, and still that legislation was made the object of assault by the Democratic party. The danger to this Republic lay in the large cities, and yet the Democrats proposed to tear down the protection of the ballot-how in those populous centres. There was little need for these laws in the country, yet, if this bill was passed, ten years would not see a Republican elected to the House, except from Eastern Tennessee (Democratic applause) "Oh, yes," exclaimed Me, jienderson, "applaud year own inlamy if you will." (Republican applause).

cratic appliance) on, year, degrees appliance of the publican appliance;

Continuing, Mr. Henderson said that if troubly should come to this country—which God forbidly would come from a minority controlling a majority (Appliance). The country, it was said, did not care much about this question now. That might be true, but the time was coming when the country would not be controlled by a minority elected by fraud and violence. In the name of the great Commonwealth which he represented, which honored the ballot-box, he entered his protest against a measure which would destroy the only safety valve of the Republic—the ballot-box. (Republican appliance.)

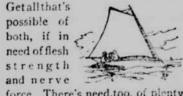
THE CHAIR HAD SHOWN THE TEMPER. Mr. Payne, on taking the floor, remarked that four years ago he had seen many exciting se n this chamber. There had been temper mani fested, but that temper had not come from the Chair, but from the members. To-day the temper had not come from the members, and so the dituation was different. (Laughter.) The Demo crats to-day had carried into the House the same epirit that had been rife in the Southern States which had blotted out the right of a minority o vote or to have its vote counted. Now Tamman Hall was reaching out its hand over the bloody hasm to the South and asking that the same methods that were used in the South might be sed in New-York City, Congress was asked to place New-York along with the solid South, Let place New-York along with the solid South. Let gentlemen have a care. There was a time, be fore the war, when Southern slavery was opposed by philanthrople men in the North, but the feeling was not general. Then the slavery advocates wanted to deprive Kansas of lis local State government, and then the Republican party arose. The Democrats might deprive the negroes in the South of their votes, but when they attempted to deprive the white men of the North of their rights, the day of Nemeris would come. (Applause.)

of their rights, the day of Academia while Collect Applause.)

Mr. Hutch (Dem., Mo.) sareastically and vigor-ously alluded to Mr. Reed as the man who in the Libt Congress had ruled the House with a hand of iron and who now came in and protested against a majority of the representatives of the American people controlling its action. The action to-day was not the action of a despote Steaker; it was the action of the House. (Applause.) It was not the action of a man who counted men in the cloak-rooms, or men who were a thourand miles from Washington; it was the action of a majority in determining that it should come to a vote on a

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certain measure. (Applause.) The gentleman from Maine had said that beyond this was the ballot; and he (Mr. Hatch) thanked God for it. (Applause.) Beyond the List Congress there had been a ballot (laughter); and that Congress had heard from it; and the people had wiped from this chamber the majority of the men who had perpetrated the outrages on the House and the country.

THE BILL GETS ON THE CALENDAR.

Referring to a remark made by Mr. Henderson great cities the polls would be surrounded by a rabble, Mr. Hatch declared vehemently that to-day the head and front of the rabble was John I. Davenport; and this declaration was loudly cheered by the Democrats. Continuing, Mr. Hatch said that when these obnoxious laws were repealed the history of the Democratic party would be written in the hearts of the people as it had not been written for twenty years. (Applause.) There was no par-

the hearts of the people as it had not been written for twenty years. (Applause.) There was no parallel to the iniquitous conduct of that man in New York, who would rob the American people of their birthright in order to aid the Republican party. (Applause.)

Mr. Fellows (Dem., New-York) made a brief and humorous speech, in which he referred to the calm and sunve manner in which, yesterday and the day before, Mr. Eurrows had suggested to the Speaker that "of course there could be no objection" to this or that. He contrasted that manner with the manner in which the gentleman had addressed the House to-day. He had formerly wooed the Michigan maidens—and had come forward with all the ferocity of the blizzards that originated in his State. (Laughter.) Then the gentleman from the pine trees had come forward, and although he might be "suaviter in modo." he was "fortiter in Reed. (Laughter.) The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Payne) had alluded to Tammany Hall. He (Mr. Fellows) was a member of that organization; and he knew that it was a thorn in the Republican side. (Laughter.) Even under the Davenport regime it had given the Democratic party a majority of 75,600; and if it could get a vote without 11,000 commissioned rufflans at the polis, that majority would be increased to \$6,000 or 100,000. (Applause.)

The report of the Committee on Rules was then agreed to, yeas, 176; nays, 9; and the Speaker proceeded to call the committees for reports.

Mr. Tucker reported the Federal Elections bill, and it was placed upon the House Calendar; and then the House, at 5.45, adjourned

TARIFF HEARINGS CLOSE. DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS HAVE HEARD TOO

THEY DRAW A LONG EREATH OF RELIEF WHEN THE DOORS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COM-

EXTEND THE TIME REJECTED BY A PARTY VOTE.

Washington, Sept. 20.-The hearings before the lose to-day by a formal vote. Mr. Reed moved that the time be extended two weeks, and in sup port of his motion said that the representative t many industries who had desired a hearing had been unable to obtain it on account of the insufficient time that had been allotted for that purpose. Mr. Reed's motion was rejected by a party vote. The members of the majority of the committee had already heard a great deal more than they desired from Democrats as well as Re-publicans, from men who favor "tariff reform" a the abstract and protection in the concrete, and from importers and wage-carners as well as from manufacturers. No wonder, therefore, that the the faces of the industrial and business interests to be affected by proposed tariff legislation, which had asked in vain for an opportunity to be heard. When the reports of the hearings that have been

and the written statements and arguthe proof of the report of that hearing has not oncerned. It might be supposed that, as only two or three of them have been present at all of the hearings, the others would desire an opporrunter to look over the printed setting about the preparation of new schedules but that would be a violent and wholly incorrect presumption. They will do nothing of the sort, one of the senior Democratic members said to a Tribune correspondent to-day that the bill would be completed and reported to the House of Reprecentatives within a month, and another Demo-cratic member of the committee expressed the opinion that the fall would get before the House about November 1. In conversation with the Tribune correspondent in regard to some of the

"I think that you will find that most of the articles that are generally spoken of as raw mater-ials have been transferred to the free list, if they are now dutiable, I say most of them because there may be one or two exceptions to the eral rule. Of course, the removal of the duties from raw materials will enable us to reduce the inties on manufactured products in a correspondng ratio, and I am of the opinion that the reducions will be more radical than those proposed in the Mills bill of five years ago."

TO INCREASE THE TAX ON WHISKEY

"How will you make good the loss of revenue from the transfer of dutiable articles to the free ist, and temporarily at least by radical reductions of the duties on manufactured goods?" asked the "Well, whiskey can be made to pay more revenue,

and we may increase the Internal Revenue tax on that and on malt liquors. I think that would be "Is it proposed to substitute ad valorem rates

of duty for specific rates as far as practicable "Yes, to the greatest possible extent. I suppose specific duties will have to be retained in some cases. The ad valorous system I regard as much the fairer, if proper safeguards can be provided to prevent the abuse of it by undervaluations. Under so inc duties the rates pald on the more expensive articles, which are mainly consumed by the wealthy, are relatively lower than on less expensive goods reason I greatly prefer the ad valorem system of

Mr. McMillin's statement that there may be on or two exceptions to "the rule" which requires that all "raw materials" now dutiable shall be cause it tends to confirm a rather general impression that the duty on coal will not be repealed. It is strongly asserted that at least a half dozen Democratic Senators are stubbornly opposed to the repeal of this duty, and that no matter what the Ways and Means Committee may recommend or the House adopt, the Senate will insist upon keep-ing coal on the dutiable list. The strong and imdemonstration made by Democrats from Maryland and the Virginias yesterday is understood to signify that the Democratic Senators and Rep resentatives from those States will vote to retain

The hearing to-day was devoted to a variety of subjects, some of which were of much importance, and it resembled that of yesterday in one respect. Several Democrats came to urge that exist ing duties be retained on certain products. Each wanted his own State or the industry in which he is interested saved from the general slaughter which all of them anticipate; each wanted the experiment of "tariff reform" tried "on some other fellow." Thus Mr. Holden, of Cleveland, who is the proprietor of that excellent "tariff reform" newspaper "The Cleveland Plain Dealer protested against the repeal of the duty on silver lead ores, which he said would be disastrous to the mining industries of the Rocky Mountain region Representative Sperry, of Connecticut, demanded that the duty on Sumatra leaf tobacco, the za per cent, shall be retained, and Mr. Coyne, of Yonkers, who voted last fall "for the change and has got it with a vengeance," protested against any reduction of the duties on carpets. It is due

Mr. Holden, however, to say that he claims that is not "tainted with the economic heresies of emocracy," and is, as were his "father and grandfather before" him, a Democrat who "believes that American industries and labor should be protected against unfair and injurious foreign competition." Mr. Holden maintains that "a tariff for revenue only" is a myth, a mere empty phrase. He is also of the opinion that the free traders will find that the tariff they have set out to build will be a protective tariff when it is written in the statute

PAINT AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS

J. Seaver Page, of New-York, appeared as the representative of the American manufacturers of paints and colors. In this industry the capital invested is \$20,000,000 in New-York City alone, and probably the entire amount of capital invested in it in the United States exceeds \$50,000,000. About 50,000 men are employed, representing a population of a quarter of a million. Mr. Page said that in framing the chemical schedule in 1890 the mistake was made of not increasing the rates on paints and colors to correspond with the rates on the raw materials of which the same are made. He mentioned a number of examples of which the duties on the raw materials entering into the color product exceed the duty on that product. They did not ask for lower duties on raw materials, which are themselves highly finished manufactures, but desired that fair proportions should be found and maintained. A horizontal reduction of duties would leave the manufacturers as badly off as L. E. Holden, of Cleveland, and Hugh N. Camp,

of New-York, appeared in behalf of the lead mining industry. Mr. Holden protested against the repeal or any reduction of the duty on lead ore imported nto the United States, whether as silver lead ore or galena. In response to questions by Mr. Payne, he said he was opposed to any reduction of duties on any product the effect of which would be to reduce wages. He favored a fair and uni-form tariff. Free lead ore would not only reduce wages of miners in the Rocky Mountain region, but would close many mines. In response to a question by Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Holden declared that he favored "a tariff system which would afford necessary protection to American industry and labor." Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, who represents the Kansas City district, in which much capital is invested in smelting property, became involved in rather a heated discussion with Mr. Holden, and wanted to know where he would begin with tariff reductions. Mr. Holden replied that he would not pretend to give the committee advice on the construction of a tariff bill, but only de-sired to insist that whatever rates might be proposed should be uniform and proportionate throughout all the schedules, and not so low as to injure or destroy domestic industry and competition. The difference between Mr. Holden and Mr. Tarsney, both of whom supported Cleveland and "Tariff Reform," appears to be that Mr. Tarsney wants free trade for the benefit of certain of his Kansas City constituents, while Mr. Holden wants a protective duty for the benefit of the mine owners and miners of the Rocky Mountain region. TARIFF AGITATION HUNTFUL

Missouri and adjoining States furnished employment o about 150,000 men and that the total value of the output in 1892 was \$14,000,000. About three-fourths of the total cost of production consists of the output in 1822 was \$14,000,000. About three-fourths of the total cost of production consists of labor, and wages are from three to five times as high as in the lead mines of Germany. Spain and Mexico. Producers in Spain and Germany also enjoy another advantage over American producers. The cost of transportation from either of those countries to New-York is \$3\$ aton by steamer and only \$1\$ a ton by sading versels, while from the Missouri mines to New-York the cost is \$3\$ aton, if the duity on silver lead ore should be repealed the lead mining industry of the United States would perish, and if that is to happen he desires that all lead ore shail be admitted free of duty, so that the lead ore shail be admitted free of duty, so that the lead ore producers of Germany and Spain would be on the same footing with those of Mexico. Mr. Camp, speaking from an experience of forty years as a merchant and manufacturer, declared that "no one thing hurts business so much as does tariff agitation." He believed that it would be better to live under a bad tariff twenty years than to have two revisions in the same period, even it both were good ones. He also believed that it would be better to live under a bad tariff twenty years than to have been due quite as much to tariff agitation as to the Silver Purchase law, and that if the Senate would pass the Wilson bill and the country could be assured that the existing tariff would not be disturbed confidence would be at office restored. Other industries were represented as follows: Spoot cotton and fine yarms, A. C. Dunham. Hartford; corsets, Max Adler and Dr. Warner; ivory products, Otto Gurdeau; silk velvets and plushes, F. J. teemer, N. w. York; carpets, John H. Coyne, Samuel Howarth, Edward Barke and Aller Anaworth; metches, O. C. Barnes, of Chicaro; brushes, J. E. Wellborn, of Baitimore; leaf tobagos, Representative Storts, of Connecticut; furniture, Representative Eduardason, of Michigan and fur felt hats, by a committee of manufacturers.

Mr. Camp said that the lead mining industry in

MR. PINERO ACCUSED OF PLAGIALISM THE SECOND MES. TANQUERAY" SAID TO HAVE

BEEN COPIED FROM " DER SCHATTEN." theatrical circles yesterday it was reported that Emanuel Lederer, who owns all rights to Paul Lindau's play "Der Schatten" ("The Shadow"), would enjoin the Kendals from presenting in this city "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." Some weeks Clement Scott, in "The Hiustrated London News," practically accused Mr. Pinero of having

about his play from "Der Schatten," and to Mr. Pinero made an emphatic denial.

Mr. Lederer said yesterday: "In spite of the strange similarity of the two plays I cannot beheve that Mr. Pinero has been guilty of plagiarism, and until I have an opportunity of seeing "The second Mrs. Tanqueray" I shall take no legal measures. A year ago I sent the synopsis of 'Der Schatten' to Mr. Kendal and he liked it very much Mr. Kendal as every one knows, is very intimate with Mr. Pinero.

Daniel Frohman, who manages the Kendals in the Control of the Cont this country, said: "There is no toundation for the story of planarism from "Der Schatten." The two plays are totally different in freatment if sim-tiar in plot. As to the coincidence of the plots I think it is quite possible for two thinkers to hit upon the same idea and work it out in the same

NO DEFINITE NERS OF THE ALTO.

HER AGENTS DO NOT THINK THE DISPATOR RE CEIVED BY MR. RIBON REFERRED TO THE SHIP OR HER PASSENGERS.

No news has yet been received of the Atlas Line steamer Alvo, which has been missing since August 16. Her agents, Pim, Forwood & Co., No. 29 Sinte-st., admit that they have given up all hope of her having weathered the August cyclones. They attach little weight to the cable message received on Tuesday night by Juan Ribon, of the Westminster Hotel, which many people regarded as an autouncement of the safety of at least some of the vessel's passengers or crew. The message was from Mompox, Colombia, from a brother of Mr. Elbon, and the father of Juan Trincolose Ribon, who was a passenger on the Alvo. It contained merely the two Spanish words, "Sabemos salvacion," which mean "We know safety, Ribon had been in correspondence with his brother in regard to the Alvo, he believed that this

meant that Juan had been heard from. Pim, Forwood & Co., however, do not believe that this is the case. Mompox, they say, is 170 miles up the Magdalena River. Savanilla, the port of call of the line, is at the mouth of this stream, and they know of no way by which news of the and they know of no way by which news of the Alyo or those on board of her could possibly reach Mompox and not be known by their agents at Savanilla or some other point.

Late hast evening the Atlas Line people telegraphed to three Colombian ports asking for news of the Alyo. A member of the firm said that it might be necessary to send to Mompox, which would require several days before an answer could be obtained.

btained.

Mr. Ribon telegraphed to his brother yesterday

Mr. Ribon telegraphed to his brother yesterday for more information concerning his somewhat per-plexing and unsatisfactory dispatch. He was firm in the belief that his brother had based his mes-sage upon some certain information about his nephew. "My brother is a cool, level-headed man," he said. "It is not like him to act impulsively and I do not think he would send me such a mes-

—if you're a suffering woman. The messenger in
this case is Dr. Pierce's
Favorite Prescription.

Maidenhood,
Womanhood Wifehood, Motherhood, -all need the best of

all need the best of care, proper regard for hygiene and—the "Prescription."

It's a tonic and nervine, a remedy prescribed by an eminent physician and specialist for all the peculiar itls and ailments of women.

Some dispositions are sunny even in pain. But, it was not meant that women should suffer so. She need not, while there's a remedy that regulates and promotes all the proper functions, dispeis aches and pairs, brings refreshing sleep and restores health and vigor. In the "complaints," weaknesses, and Irregularities of womanhood, it's the only quarasteed remedy. only guaranteed remedy.

If it fails to benefit or cure, you get wour money back.



YOUTB AND STYLE

should go together. It is, therefore, natural that we should give special attention to our clothing for young men. Every young man desires to be nattily dressed. To enable him to do this at moderate cost will be the province of our new store, which opens on Saturday, Sept. 23d.



279, 281 AND 283 BROADWAY, Bet. Chambers and Reade as Satisfaction guaranteed



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WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP the Skin, Scalo and Complexion. For Sale Everywhere A book on Dermatology with every cake

sage unless he had heard something more than sage unless he had heard something more than a mere rumor."

Panama, Sept. 20.—A coast steamer arrived to-day at Colon, and inquiries were made on board of her as to whether anything had been heard of the long overdue Atlas Line steamer Alvo. She reports that she heard nothing concerning the steamer at her ports of call. Telegrams have reached here telling of the dispatch received in New-York purporting to announce the safety of one or more of the Alvo's passengers, but the story cannot be tween Panama and Savanilla, where the message is said to have been filed.

THE ITALIANS INDIGNANT.

ANGRY AT MAYOR GILROY'S REFUSAL TO HOIST THEIR FLAG ON THE CITY HALL

THEY SAY HE HAS RAISED THE IRISH BANNER AND SHOULD FOUNLLY HONOR THEIR COUN-

THY-ATTRIBUTING HIS ACTION TO RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE -- CELE-

PRATE N OF THE ANNIVER-SARY VESTERDAY. The Italian colony is greatly angered because of Mayor Gilroy's action in refusing to permit the Italian flag to be raised on the City Hall yesterday, in memory of the capture of Rome by King Victor Emmanuel twenty-three years ago. The Mayor's answer to Antonio Zucca, the president of

the festival, that the celebration of a monarchical be officially honored by a Republican government, was sneered at, and the sole cause of the refusal to display the Italian flag was asserted to be based on religious grounds, Mr. Zucca said to a Tribune reporter at the Italian festival, which was held in Lion Park last evening: "I am an American citizen, and I be-lieve that no flag but the American should ever

evening: "I am an American citizen, and I believe that no flag but the American should ever
fly from a municipal banding in this country. But it a
precedent is established for the flying of any
other flag, I fail to see why the Italian flag should
be barred. He allows the Irish flag to fly on the
City Hall on St. Patrick's Day, It is the event
and not the flag that the Mayor dislikes."

Peter Arata, president of the Italian Benevolent
Society, said. "It the Mayor wishes to avoid a suggestion of partiality, let him do as Mayor Hewitt
did-refuse to allow any but the American flag on
the City Hall."

Another prominent Italian attributed the Mayor's
opposition to his early training, and said that the
Mayor did not wish to antagonize his Catholic
friends.

The Italian military societies assembled at Washington Square early yesterday morning. There were
about 3,000 men in line, and their gorgeous contumes made a pleasant and inspiring picture. The
line was formed at Garibald's statue, and after
parading about the streets of the Seventh, Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards, the different divisions
went to Lion Fark, where a festival for the benefit
of the Italian Home and the Italian Henevolent
Society was in progress. Owing to the Mayor's action, the original line of march was changed so as
to avoid the City Hall. The marshal of the parade
was Joseph Bothno, and his aides were Janes March,
and L. Cascioligiovine. The patrons of the festival were Baron Fava, the Italian Minister; Count
Nascili, the Italian Consul; Cavaller Sonamo and
Cavaller S. Cantom. There were about 5,000 people
at the festival. The officers were A. Zucca, president; P. Arata and D. Ferro, view-presidents;
A. Cattaneo, corresponding secretary, A. Corv.,
financial secretary, and T. Palumbo, treasurer.

During the day the East Side streets were decorated with Italian and American flags and bunting, especially in Roosev's test, from New Rowery
to Park Row. The Italian such took part in it and
their families all walked the streets in th tumes of sunny Italy.

HAWAIIAN ROYALISTS DISCOURAGED.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON THROW COLD W. TER ON THEIR ROPES-A MONUMENT TO FATHER DAMIES.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.-The steamer Australia, which arrived this morning, brings advices from Honolulu.

The last reports from Washington, to the effect that Mr. Blount was about to conduct treaty negotiations with Mr. Thurston, has acted discourag-ingly upon royalist hopes. September 2 was the ex-queen's birthiay. It having been given out among the natives that the Queen would be restored upon her birthday, some exitement was thought pos-ble. They were told, however, that it was pos-poned to September 6, when the mail steamer would be roughly to Admiral Skerrett to replace her upon the throne.

upon the throne.

A monument to Father Damish, of Molokai, was unveiled before a large assembly on September II. The Catholic and Anglican bishops and two members of the Cabinet were present.

A Saffron Colored Index Of the condition of a billious stomach and sluggish liver

is the human countenance. Not only the skin, but the gets into the blood. Besides this, sick headaches cosue, the tongue becomes furred, pains are felt in the liver and through the right shoulder blade, and dizness is experienced upon rising from a sitting or recumbent posture by the billious invalid. For these and other indications of billiousness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a severeign remedy. It is also efficacious in chills and fever, dumb ague, ague cake, inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, rheumatism and nervousness. It stimulates, to stores digestion and sleep, and tends greatly to mitigate